The Suffragist

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FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1918

Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

The New Service Flag

National Woman's Party

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Notes of the Week

Why Is Senator Wadsworth Not A Democrat?

SENATOR Wadsworth, of New York, one of the youngest, one of the richest, one of the most reactionary men in the Senate, wrote after the defeat of the suffrage amendment:

"Naturally, I am glad that more than one-third of the Senate adhered to a deep conviction and insisted upon preserving one of the most important principals of the American Constitution—that of state regulation of the franchise."

Since the senator has attempted to justify his share in blocking not only progress, but now according to the President, the conduct of the war by his unalterable devotion to the principle of states rights why does he not transfer his allegiance from the Republican to the Democratic Party? Democrats frequently, but Republicans almost never feel that they may hide their shortcomings behind a cloak of the sovereignty of the state.

Registration In New York

THE returns for the registration in New York City show that most of the women have registered. The total registration is more than a million—1,014,789. Of this number 414,760 are women who will vote for the first time in a general election in New York in November.

Women to Man New York Hospital

WOMEN physicians in New York City will establish for the treatment of wounded soldiers a hospital which will be conducted entirely by women; the staff doctors, surgeons, and nurses will be women. The hospital will be equipped for one hundred patients and will be in charge of Dr. Josephine Walter. Many appeals have been sent out for women physicians since the beginning of the war. Great Britain is short of doctors and is therefore urging women to take up this profession. In Austria four thousand women have been graduated as doctors since the beginning of the war.

Even South Carolina

EVEN South Carolina, one of our most backward Southern states, with both senators opposing the suffrage amendment and the record of all its representatives in the House against national suffrage, is being forced it would seem to make use of the woman power of the state to fill the places left vacant by men who have gone to the front. A young woman of Greenville who had been a clerk in the Federal Court for a year has been appointed county commissioner. She is probably the first woman to hold a position of this sort in the United States Her local newspapers speak with enthusiasm of her abilities, but they do not suggest that she be given a vote.

Irish Women Make Demands

A DUBLIN labor paper reports in one short article four cases of women employed in industry in that city protesting against unfair conditions of work. Women in a woolen mill demand an increase in pay; women in a bakery demand an increase in pay; women in factory, kind not specified, make a stand against transferring them to work being done by men and win their point; women employed in the printing trade have been striking for improvements in conditions and have the support of the printers association. There was a time when women in industry as in other places simply endured the hardships which were put upon them. That time has now most fortunately passed and they are making their stand independently for reforms of all sorts. With increased opportunity they will exert greater energy in their struggles for justice as these Irish women are doing.

Nationality of Women

THE treatment of enemy aliens accorded British women married to Germans is causing more and more dissatisfaction. The Germans in Great Britain are being deported to Germany and with them are being sent their English wives who are considered Germans before the law and their children who have never been to Germany before and do not speak German. These women will undoubtedly be treated as enemies when they arrive in Germany. The injustice of the arbitrary dealing with that nationality of women has been emphasized since the war by various specific instances of this kind. English women have already started to agitate for the repeal of the law which denationalizes them upon marriage with a foreigner. American women will take the same means of removing the same injustice existing in this country as soon as the power of participation in political affairs now denied them by the thirty-four senate obstructionists is removed.

Duchess of Marlborough Wins Election

THE Duchess of Marlborough, the daughter of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and herself a member of the National Woman's Party, has been elected a member of the London County Council. She has been elected to represent West Southwark, one of the working class districts of London. The council is a very powerful body since it controls the local affairs of the county of London.

English women are making a great effort to secure women officeholders who will be able to look out for the interests of women. The highest type of women are coming forward to serve as officeholders.

The present British government is being pressed by the various women's suffrage organizations to pass an enabling act permitting women to hold parliamentary seats, since it has been decided that they cannot do so under the present laws.

Women War Workers Poisoned

"*LIFE and Labor*" the organ of the Woman's Trade Union League, reports in its October issue the various sorts of dangers of poisoning to which women are being exposed by entering into trades new to them and for which their labors are demanded in order to assist the conduct of the war. In the first place there is lead poisoning resulting from work on lead and brass. This is a particularly pernicious disease for women since it may be transmitted by a mother to her children. In England the law does not permit women to enter the most dangerous branches of the work. Another sort of poisoning to which women are subjected in this country is the result of work in the manufacture of gun-cotton. The use of ether in the process causes a poisoning and anaethesia and results ultimately in general physical breakdown.

The worst poisoning is to the workers in the T. N. T. factories, which results in pernicious aenemia. Women are being urged to aid in the production of this explosive; they do the lighter but more risky part of the work. It is estimated that there are now about four thousand women engaged in the industry. Safeguards in use in English powder plants, such as the wearing of masks are not provided in this country. Women are growing restless under these forms of subjection which they are forced to endure. They can do little to remedy the evil conditions of this war-work as long as senators like Lodge and Weeks of Massachusetts—the very ones who are so eager for war to the utmost limit—deny them the power of self-protection which the ballot carries with it.

THENATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

on the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890 Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

October 1, 1918. Yeas 54, nays 30, failing by 2 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Editor
Miss Clara Wold

Cartoonist, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

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The Coming Election

ON November 5 the people of the country will have their first opportunity to protest by their votes against the defeat of suffrage.

The shortness of the time before election day, the greatness of the distances to be covered, the closing of all places of public meeting make difficult the spreading of the story of the Senate's denial of democracy. But in so far as can be done we shall make known throughout the land the responsibility for the defeat of suffrage which is upon the 34 individuals who voted against it and still more upon the Democratic Party which has control of the Senate but failed to use that control to pass this measure.

We appeal to women everywhere to use whatever influence they possess against any of these 34 men who come up for election this November, and in those States where no opponent is up for election to work against the Democratic Party, which in spite of the opposition of individual men could have passed the measure. Though the November elections concern only the next Congress beginning in March, it is important, because of its moral effect upon the present Congress, that the individuals who voted against suffrage be made to understand at the polls that the people are back of this measure. It is important for the same reason that the party responsible for the blocking of suffrage through the past five years and for its defeat this month, receive the same lesson.

While every election contest is a means of warning the parties and the individuals in the present Congress that suffrage cannot be opposed with impunity, there are two contests in the country which can actually affect the suffrage complexion of this present Senate. These are the elections to fill vacancies from New Jersey and New Hampshire. A Senator elected from each of these states in November will take office at once instead of waiting, as normally, until the beginning of the next Congress. The Governors' appointees who have filled these vacancies until an election could take place both voted against suffrage in the Senate this month. Suffragists are running for each of these seats. If they are elected we shall have the two votes needed to give the required two-thirds majority in the Senate. If they are not elected the fight is still worth while as a protest against the return of suffrage opponents to the Senate.

The Senate should pass the amendment before the elections take place. If it does not do so we urge all believers in the political freedom of women to use the opportunity of the elections to protest by their votes against the continued disfranchisement of women as others are protesting directly by demonstrations at Washingon.

The Election Campaign

ORGANIZERS of the National Woman's Party are already at work in the West where there are seven senatorial contests—in Wyoming, Nevada, Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas and Oregon. The Democratic Party will be opposed in all these states by those women who know that in spite of the effort of the President at the last moment it is the solid opposition of the Democratic Party that has blocked the federal suffrage amendment during the whole of the sixty-fifth Congress, and was finally responsible for its defeat. In spite of the fact that the Western senators are perforce suffrage advocates, obeying the wishes of their women constituents, as members of that party which is opposing suffrage they will be opposed with the same vigor which will be brought to bear in the East on another group.

Although the influenza epidemic is making all campaigning in every part of the country difficult, the National Woman's Party goes into the Western campaign in better position to deal telling blows against the party than ever before. In 1914 the National Woman's Party—then the Congressional Union—made its first campaign against the party in power, for the same reason that it is now opposing it. It went into this vast territory, well organized by a powerful adversary, a small group of women untrained in political campaigning. It acted as a powerful incentive in the campaign, and taught political groups for the first time, that Western women could be a factor in a question of National politics.

In 1916 the National Woman's Party again entered the campaign in the suffrage states, opposing the election of all Democratic candidates for Congress. Through this well organized campaign, not only was federal suffrage made an issue of the campaign, both parties going before the voters and trying to interpret favorably their own meager suffrage records; but the National Woman's Party performed a piece of organization work that puts them in a magnificent position in the coming campaign.

The Western states are now manned by a group of women who know the meaning of the present campaign and are once more willing to put suffrage first. The Woman's Party had intended to send into the West a special car manned by a large group of the notable women who have gone to prison for the principle of Liberty. It has been necessary to abandon the tour of the Prison Special because the National Department of Health has ordered that no meetings of any sort, whether outdoor or indoor be held in any part of the country during the next few weeks because of the Spanish influenza plague.

The campaign in the West as in the East has therefore become a publicity campaign and a campaign of intensive work in canvassing and distributing literature. The women in all Congressional Districts will immediately place before the women of their district the story of the past session: the long mis-treatment of women, the final

When HE Wants the Support of the Voters.

When the President Wants HIS Support.

Courtesy of The Washington Times

capitulation of the President, which came too late to convert the stubborn Democrats of the South.

In the West several national organizers, including Miss Margaret Whittemore, of Detroit, Mich.; Miss Iris Calderhead, of Wichita, Kansas, and Miss Catherine Flanagan, of Hartford, Conn., will assist the state and district chairmen in the campaigns in all the states.

In Idaho the National Woman's Party campaign will be directed against Senator Borah, whose affront to the women of his state in refusing to recognize their wishes in supporting the suffrage amendment has aroused wide resentment among not only the women of Idaho, but also the men. Since the opposition of this Senator—who formerly supported federal suffrage—crystalized, a steady stream of protests and petitions have gone to Senator Borah, to which he has paid no attention.

When suffrage was voted on in the Senate, he declared his opposition, and signified his intention of voting against the amendment. Called out of town to speak, he paired against the measure. Senator Borah is one of two senators from a suffrage state who has dared to belittle the wishes of his constitutents. The women of Idaho, organized by Districts and precincts, are therefore organizing their protest to make itself felt at the polls, in spite of the fact that Senator Borah's opponent belongs to the blockading party. Powerful organizations are withdrawing their support from Senator Borah on the suffrage issue alone, the President's message aggravating the sentiment against him.

Miss Whittemore, who has been in Idaho since Spring campaigning through the State in order to make articulate to Senator Borah the National Suffrage sentiment in that State, writes that women all over the West not only from all parts of Idaho but from the Neighboring Suffrage States are ready to go into the campaign against Senator Borah because of his anti-suffrage vote in Washington. Splendid headquarters have been donated to the Woman's Party for the campaign in the Owyhee Hotel Boise.

IN the East the campaign is centering in New Jersey and in New Hampshire. In New Jersey the National Woman's Party is campaigning against Senator Baird, Republican, who voted against suffrage and who is trying to be returned to the Senate, for the short session from Nov. 5 to March 4. He is being opposed by Charles O'Connor Hennessy, a Democrat, who is pledged to support the suffrage amendment.

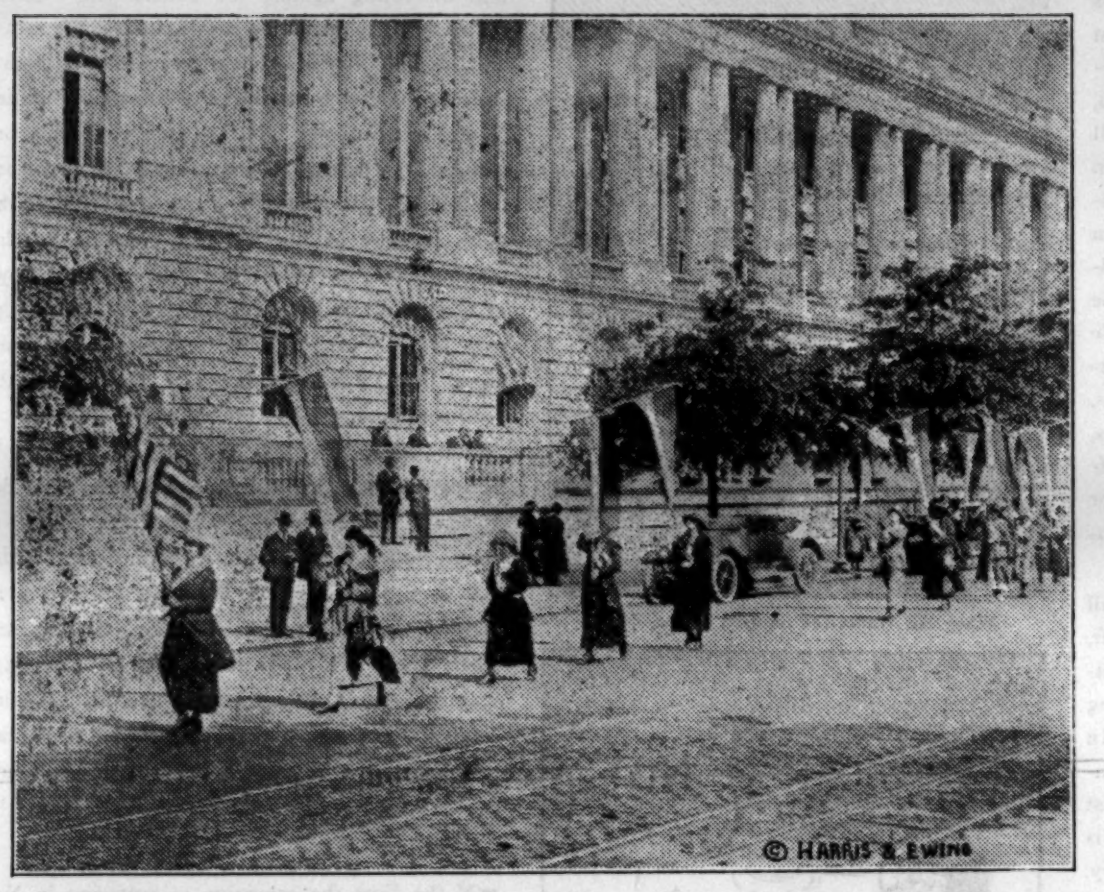
In New Hampshire the Woman's Party is opposing Mr. George Moses, a Republican, who refuses to pledge his support to the federal suffrage amendment. His opponent, Mr. Jamison, is a strong federal amendment advocate.

In New Jersey the campaign against Baird will be in charge of Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, the state chairman. Many women are planning to assist in the two campaigns. Though powerless to register their disapproval at the polls, the organizers will endeavor to place the record of the men pledged to support the suffrage amendment before the voters in order that the federal suffrage amendment may be passed during the life of the present Congress.

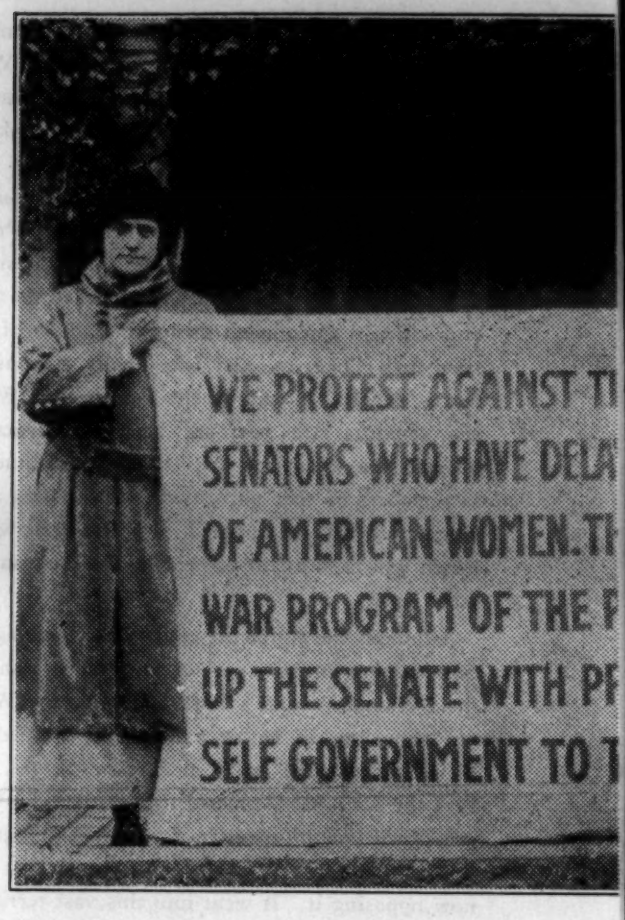
Those who will assist the State organizations in the campaigns in New Jersey and New Hampshire are: Miss Doris Stevens, Miss Betty Gram, Miss Bertha Arnold, Miss Ruth Small, Miss Elsie Hill, Miss Rebecca Hourwich, Miss Vivian Pierce, Mrs. Bertha Moller, Miss Lucy Branham, of Baltimore; Miss Anita Pollitzer, Miss Caroline Katzenstein, Miss Florence Bayard Hilles, Mrs. Agnes Morey, Miss Gladys Greiner, Miss Maud Younger, Mrs. Mary Beard, and Mrs. Robert Baker.

Woman's Party Protes

Forming Line of March to the Senate



Left to Right—Miss Edith Ainge, Jamestown, N. Y.; Miss Bertha Moller, Minneapolis, Miss Elizabeth McShane, Philadelphia: Miss Edith Hilles, Wilmington, Delaware; Mrs. Grace Frost, Washington; Miss Bertha Arnold, Colorado Springs; followed by other protesting women.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Mrs. Bertha Moller, of Minneapolis, and Miss Bertha

DETERMINED to call the attention of the entire country to the thirty-four wilful Senators who have delayed the enfranchisement of American women, the National Woman's Party began picketing the Senate on Monday, October 7. This was the first day after the suffrage resolution had been returned to the calendar by Senator Jones' motion to reconsider.

SHORTLY before noon on October seventh, banner bearers mounted the steps of the Capitol with a large banner which read "WE DEMAND AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN." On either side of the lettered banner were the suffrage tri-colors. Miss Elizabeth Kalb, of Houston, Tex., daughter of Mrs. Banigna Kalb, head of the Texas Farm Woman; Miss Vivian Pierce, of San Diego, Cal.; Mrs. Bertha Moller, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Horton Pope, of Denver, Colo., carried the banners. Scarcely had they mounted the steps before the Capitol Police descended upon them, and, without placing them under arrest, took them to the guard-room in the Capitol, where they were detained for five, ten or fifteen minutes and then released without condition. Their banners were confiscated, although there were "no arrests," and although no one seemed responsible for the order.

In the afternoon Miss Bertha Arnold, of Colorado Springs, Colo., took the place of Mrs. Pope, and again the group of banner-bearers appeared. This time they mounted the steps with a large banner which read, "WE PROTEST AGAINST THE THIRTY-FOUR WILFUL SENATORS WHO HAVE DELAYED THE POLITICAL FREEDOM OF AMERICAN WOMEN. THEY HAVE OBSTRUCTED THE WAR PROGRAM OF THE PRESIDENT. THEY HAVE LINED UP THE SENATE WITH PRUSSIA BY DENYING SELF GOVERNMENT TO THE PEOPLE."

Throughout the afternoon the banner bearers were detained in the guard room, released without comment, detained again, and released.

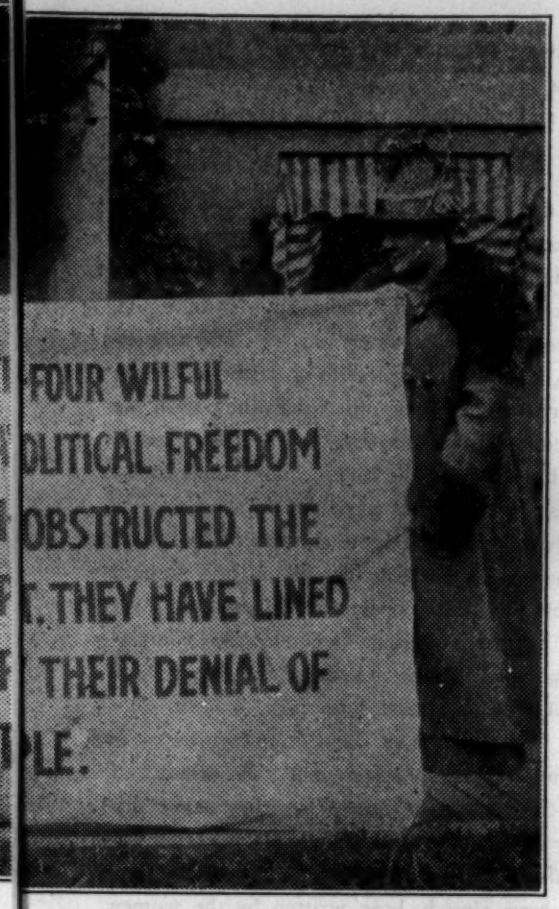
PICKETING was resumed on Thursday morning, and by the time the banner bearers arrived from the Woman's Party the plaza was crowded with throngs of onlookers.

All along the walks and on the stone walls about the park, men and women were gathered, some of them cheering the suffragists as they arrived. All along the Capitol steps stood uniformed Capitol police, threateningly awaiting the arrival of women who had come to the Senate to demand justice for themselves and support for the nation's war. Miss Edith Ainge, of New York, and Mrs. Bertha Moller, of Minneapolis, carried the banner of protest between them, but before they could do more than unfurl it, the police had seized them. Miss Maude Jamison, of Norfolk, Va., and Miss Clara Wold, of Portland, Ore., attempted to mount the steps with the tri-colors of woman's fredom, but eight or nine policemen scrambled down the steps and rushed upon them, dragging them up the steps and into the Capitol building. There was no struggle on the part of the suffragists, but each one insisted on holding onto her banner since the police said over and over again that there were "no arrests."

Down the long corridors and into the guard-room the women were taken protesting all the while against being detained without arrest, while the police just as vehemently insisted that they were "only following orders and that they would rather not do this thing," which even they seemed to comprehend was unjust, not to say unlawful. The captain of the police force, sat fatly leaning back in his chair and repeated innumerable times that this was all according to the rules of Colonel Higgins, the Sergeant-at-Arms. When the suffragists continued demanding by what authority they were held, and refused to give up the banners, this same captain informed them that it didn't make any difference about the law "'Cause Colonel Higgins has taken the law into his own hands."

THE purple, white and gold banners had already ben confiscated, and after a tiresome and silent wait of a few more minutes, the four suffragists walked out of the guard-room without interference from anyone and took with them the lettered banners of protest. Over to the Senate Office Building they took this banner and through the remainder of the day it was held at the top of the steps of that building, where every Senator who went to or from his office would see it. On each side were held the tri-colors. For some unexplained reason, the picketing of the Senate Office Building was permitted this time, although last winter it was considered as grave an offense as picketing the Capitol seems to be today.

ainst Wilful Senators



lorado Springs, Holding the Banner of Protest

Capitol Police Seizing the American Flag and Suffrage Banners

The beginning of the fight shows Mrs. Moller at the front, Miss Gladys Greiner standing near her without a banner, and Senate pages in the foreground. Others in the fight are Mrs. Frost, Miss Hilles, Miss Arnold, Miss Vivian Pierce, of San Diego; Miss Julia Emory, of Baltimore; Miss Matilda Young, of Washington; and Miss Clara Wold, of Portland, Oregon.

While Senators passed by reading the words, "They have lined up the Senate with Prussia" and uttered their approval or disapproval, other suffragists were vainly trying to get to the Capitol steps with the suffrage colors. By twos they walked from the Office Building out onto the plaza, but each time they appeared, no less than ten police poured down upon them, running from the steps, from the curbings and from the midst of the crowd They tried to wrench the banners from the women, twisting their wrists and pulling them off the ground, but always the women stayed with their banners and walked as calmly as they were permitted to, into the Capitol and down to the guard-room, where the banners were confiscated, and the bearers were released.

All afternoon the Capitol police "preserved the peace and order of the Capitol grounds" by rushing en masse upon two women or young girls who solemnly marched side by side toward the Capitol, where they merely wished to ask for redress of a grievance committed by thirty-four wilful Senators. Whenever the crowd showed any disapproval of the rough treatment accorded these women, the police began shoving everyone aside, and one man who ventured to warn the police not to do "anything he would be sorry for," as he watched the burly policeman jerking a young woman about, was speedily placed under arrest and taken to the guard-room. He, too, was diplomatically released at once. It was not until late in the afternoon, that the captain of the police finally realized that the suffragists had come to the Capitol with a determination which could not be broken even by his police, and conceived the idea of holding those who were "detained" until the Senate had adjourned and every Senator "was safely outside the building."

Very drearily the half hours slipped along for the captain, who sat idly swinging in his desk chair, now trotting to the door to pass a word with the guard who sat without, now telephoning to find out if the Senate was about to adjourn or not, and now looking over his fat cheeks at the prisoners of the United States Senate Sergeant-at-arms, who "has taken the law into his own hands," now that women are demanding justice from his Senate.

OUT over at the Senate Office Building the colors were still flung against the gray walls and the lines still glared forth the condemnation of the wilful thirty-four, while Senators went their troublous way into their offices. Those who held the banners through the long afternoon were Miss Edith Ainge, Mrs. Moller, Miss Vivian Pierce, of San Diego, Cal.; Mrs. Stewart Polk, of Baltimore; Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall and Miss Gladys Greiner, of Baltimore; Miss Maude Jamison and Miss Clara Wold.

On Friday morning and afternoon the picketing was held only at the Senate Office Building, since Congress was not in session. Holding the banners at the beginning of the day were Mrs. George Atwater, of Chicago and Miss Betty Gram, of Portland, Ore., while Mrs. Atwater's two little daughters, Edith and Barbara, stood beside them staunchly holding up the purple, white and gold banners. Others who picketed were Miss Grace Needham, and Mrs. George Odell, of Washington; Miss Elizabeth Kalb, of Texas; Miss Virginia Arnold, of Washington; Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, Miss Gladys Greiner, Miss Maude Jamison, Miss Vivian Pierce, Mrs. Bertha Moller and Miss Clara Wold.

BETWEEN two and three hundred dollars worth of purple, white and gold banners belonging to the National Woman's Party are now being held in the guard-room and Colonel Higgins has refused to return them. By what right Colonel Higgins confiscates and holds this property, he has so far failed to explain. The Woman's Party will continue to picket the Senate and will continue to demand its own property from time to time and it will continue using banners from its large supply at Headquarters. About seven thousand dollars worth of banners were confiscated during the picketing of the White House, after which the President met the demand of the Woman's Party.

In speaking of the picketing, Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's Party, said:

"To remedy the wrongs that are done men, it is believed right that whole nations should perish, if need be. To remedy the insult that is done women by the men who lay the scorn and burden of disfranchisement upon her, it is considered wrong to hold a banner of protest on the steps of our Capitol. Where else are women to go for the redress of their grievances, if not to the seats of power?"

Preserving the Peace and Order of the Capitol

United States Capitol Police,
Office of the Captain,
October 14, 1918.

DOWN here in the guard-room of the United States Capitol the Capitol Police is preserving the peace and order of the Capitol grounds by detaining fifteen women on no charges whatever. Across the inner court which one sees through the barred windows, sits the United States Senate discussing the necessity of preserving all America's ideals of democracy—after the war.

Apparently, one Colonel Higgins, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, has decided to carry out his threat that if the District of Columbia Police will not interfere with the right of women to protest against the obstruction by thirty-four wilful Senators of the present war for democracy, he, a sergeant-at-arms, will.

With the American flag flying at the head and the colors of woman's freedom following in a line, we started for the Capitol each one gravely determined to let the Senate know that women are ready to rise in protest against those thirty-four men who have talked about "preserving the principles of human liberty," the "principles of democracy," the "enlightenment of the present day," the "majesty of people popularly governed," and have voted against the right of women to have a voice in their own government.

SWINGING past the Senate Office Building with its impressive columns of gray, we turned towards the Capitol itself which shone gloriously in the bright sunlight as the American flag fluttered from its staff. Even to one who has been detained innumerable times without arrest within those walls, there always comes again a recollection of the glowing words that have gone forth from our nation's Capitol. Most of us have been brought up on such simple faiths as Patrick Henry's "Give me liberty or give me death." And so it is not a little surprising to be jerked out of solemn reveries on democracy by an onrush of police coming down the plaza four abreast, with the sole purpose of putting an end to the demand of American women for liberty and democracy.

PLANS for the day were announced in the papers yesterday. Miss Edith Ainge, of New York, was to lead the procession with the American flag, marching onto the Senate floor, where the words spoken by anti-suffrage senators in glorification of democracy would be burned. Miss Ainge planned to speak in protest against these senators for the voting women of the East. Bertha Arnold, of Colorado Springs, was to speak for the voting women of the West, and Mrs. Bertha Moller, of Minneapolis, was to speak for the women in industries.

For an hour before the line formed, the Capitol Police were lined up awaiting the arrival of the suffragists. Colonel Higgins and his recruits for the day were nervously tramping up and down the plaza, while senators who had failed to get sufficient support from the Democratic side of the Senate when the Susan B. Anthony amendment was discussed, hung excitedly over the balcony and saw one automobile after another drive up to the curbing to wait for the demonstration.

At length the suffragists arrived. Very quietly we formed in line just beside the Senate Office Building, and started toward the Capitol. Around the corner we came, but as we marched on a regular battalion of police rushed forward. Two men standing at the curbing joined the dignified procession, but very quickly disappeared when they found that the police were not only seizing banners, but were also jerking the bearers around as roughly as they could when they met with no resistance. Banners were dragged to the ground, the American flag was trailed off to the guard-room, and several women who were not in the procession, but who wore suffrage colors were taken along with the marchers, while Miss Alice Paul, who did not even wear the regalia was detained with everyone else.

IT is refreshing to recall as we sit here, detained with no charge being brought against us, that to this same building come men from all parts of the country to speak for us on matters of democracy.

Even now, the rotund captain is telling us that the Senate is awaiting the momentous war message of the President, a message in reply to the autocracy that has trodden on the rights of her own people and has ignored her women.

Within the guard-room all is calm. Our protests against being detained without arrest are futile. We have asked to speak to our Senators, and voting women have been told by the captain that "It don't make no difference who you want to see. You can't see anybody, 'cause we're running this. And if you know any Senators it won't buy you nothing." Captain Kelly, of the Capitol Police, lives in the District of Columbia where neither men nor women have a vote. Perhaps that is why he has assured us that "if you come down to the level of us," meaning the Capitol Police, "you have to expect to be treated like us."

And so with a fine high-handedness he has refused to let us speak to anyone. Indeed, he has refused to let our attorney, who was here, speak to us and has intimated that he will place him, too, under arrest, unless he leaves the sacred portals of the Nation's Capitol at once.

When Captain Kelly, of the United States Capitol Police, refused to let any of us communicate with Senators, refused to let us speak to counsel, and finally called his men together to push Miss Alice Paul back from the doorway, where she stood demanding that we be given the rights of any citizens of the United States, the women rose in indignation and rushed into the fight that Captain Kelly and his men had started.

While Captain Kelly insisted loudly that "You can't come out here. You can't see no one. It don't make any difference about the law. We're managing this now in our own way," the women surprised him by showing that they *can* step into the hallway, for in a flash several of them broke the glass of the doors which the police have kept locked and guarded since the moment of our arrival.

ON the other side of the doorway, which now seems like a toothless, doddering symbol of dignity, sit five police, several masculine employes of the Capitol, who have little to do, and a goodly number of errand boys and stenographers, who have even less to do. The police are still muttering to each other that they wish we were men; the errand boys are whistling shrill airs and beating out the time on tables and walls; the girls are chattering merrily.

Somewhere in the remote corners of his office, I suppose, Colonel Higgins, whom the Capitol Police credit with the order for this unlawful procedure against American women, sits complacently satisfied that he is keeping the Senate safe from all protests against autocracy.

Over in the Senate sit thirty-four men happy in the thought that they have evaded the demand of women of their own states that they serve this country in its fight for democracy by voting for the suffrage amendment. Numerous letters of protest have already been written by the women here and sent to Senators demanding an investigation of this imprisonment without arrest.

Here we sit, detained without arrest because the Woman's Party announced its belief in the President's message to the Senate.

Over there the Senate sits discussing Democracy.

THE women "detained" are Miss Alice Paul, Miss Vivian Pierce, San Diego; Mrs. Bertha Moller, Minneapolis; Miss Bertha Arnold, Colorado Springs; Miss Elizabeth McShane, Philadelphia; Miss Edith Ainge, Jamestown, N. Y.; Miss Edith Hillis, Wilmington, Del.; Miss Julia Emory, Baltimore; Miss Clara Wold, Portland, Oregon; Miss Elizabeth Kalb, Houston, Texas; Miss Virginia Arnold, Mrs. Grace Frost, Mrs. K. G. Winston, and Miss Matilda Young, of Washington.

Among the words of the senators, that the women intended to burn were Senator Lodge's,

"The work that we are called upon to do when we enter this war is to preserve the principles of human liberty, the principles of democracy, and the light of modern civilization"; Senator Borah's,

"This is a war that speaks for the majesty of people popularly governed;" Senator Williams',

"When you undertake to erect a structure of democracy it must be founded upon the four pillars of justice, equality, fraternity and liberty;" Senator Underwood,

"It is because I believe it is through the power and the influence and the destiny of this nation that the people of the world will be led to a true democracy that I oppose the passage of this joint resolution," and Senator Reed's,

"This is the people's country. The nearer you get to the people, the nearer you have a just and fair government."

Comments of the Press

President Meets Demands

PRESIDENT Wilson has been freely chided by the suffragists for not doing enough for their Constitutional amendment. To disinterested observers he seemed to have done a great deal. He has voted for suffrage, spoken for suffrage and written letters to members of Congress who were unwilling and halting in their attitude toward suffrage. His influence was cast in support of the amendment, but it was complained that he had not shown the earnestness he has displayed towards his favored legislative measures by addressing Congress in its advocacy. He met that criticism yesterday by addressing the Senate in favor of the adoption of the suffrage constitutional amendment which has already passed the House.

Amendments to the Constitution are entirely matters for Congressional action, the President not being called upon to approve them or allowed to veto them. He is not, however, forbidden to recommend the passage of a constitutional amendment as one of the measures that he considers necessary or expedient. The President thinks it is expedient to pass the amendment now as a war measure, that is as a recognition of the great patriotic work women have done in every way open to them in helping the cause of their country in the present war.

He spoke with great earnestness in behalf of the amendment yesterday, representing its adoption as "vitally essential to the successful prosecution of the war." Whether his address will win over to suffrage the two deciding votes now needed for its success, remains to be seen. The President has at least met the demands of the suffragists and has gone to the limit of his prerogative in support of their constitutional amendment.—*Philadelphia Press, Oct. 1, 1918.*

Suffrage Must Win

SUCH is the message delivered to the Senate by President Wilson with all the emphasis which his personal presence could add to the force of his arguments. It was an address of great power and concentration of thought, of clear judgment as to the conditions now faced in the struggle for the betterment of the world, and of confidence in the practical result of the proposed advancement.

"I tell you plainly," he said, speaking in his capacity as the responsible head of the government, "that this measure which I urge upon you is vital to the winning of the war and to the energies alike of preparation and of battle." There is emphasis in this statement more impressive than any ebullition of rhetoric; its earnestness is compelling. And further: "It is not vital to the winning of the war only; it is vital to the right solution of the great problems which we must settle immediately after the war is over."

The Senate deferred action upon the amendment. When the vote shall be taken, it may reasonably be expected that this powerful address will carry the day for suffrage.—*Boston Post, Oct. 1, 1918.*

The Suffrage Amendment

NOT suffrage but the Senate of the United States is on trial in the Capitol. The issue of women's voting depends not in the least upon the one vote that may or may not be forthcoming to make the necessary two-thirds. That issue does not hang in the balance in any progressive nation in the world. It has been settled, settled for all time, in favor of progress and democracy. Only the ratification of this great forward step by our most conservative legislative body remains—a small detail in the history of a great reform.

That body is concededly within one vote of the overwhelming vote required for a Constitutional amendment. Only a scant one-third holds out. The Tribune regrets this temporary delay. But we cannot view it as of long duration or possessing any significance for the future. Does any one suppose for an instant that Senator Wadsworth, for example, can be returned as senator from this great suffrage state after his anti-suffrage stand? In their wisdom, after prolonged debate and reflection, the voters of this state have spoken. They will certainly not countenance such misrepresentation in the years to come.

Such accidents as Senator Wadsworth may delay national suffrage for an hour, for a day, possibly longer. They cannot defeat it. They cannot turn back the tides of liberalism the world around. For the cause of democracy in the world, for the stand of America before the nations, we hope and believe that the necessary two-thirds vote of the Senate will be cast forthwith. For the fate of suffrage the vote means next to nothing. Whatever the tactics of the hour in the Senate of the United States, suffrage is coming.—*New York Tribune, Sept. 30, 1918.*

The "Divine Right" of Men

THE "divine right" of kings started its weary way to the junkheap so long ago that present civilized generations marvel over the credulity of the medieval and even later peoples who tolerated it. . . .

There survives in some parts of the United States the "divine right" of men. This is expressed in the claim of some men to exclusive power over governmental activities, although nothing touches any human being of either sex so closely and seriously as does every affair of government. Just as accident of birth made a King or Czar or Emperor, so does accident of birth make the man the sole voice in matters of the profoundest political moment. If the baby be a boy, he may grow up and vote. If it be a girl, she may grow into womanhood and wonder. One of the things she will wonder is this: What makes this difference in our political rights, since we are both human beings, subject to every penalty of the law and to the administration of every officeholder?

Of course, the answer is, the "divine right" of men.

On no other theory can the argument be urged today in favor of the exclusive claim of men to the ballot. . . .

Senator Martin, of Kentucky, has an opportunity to show his support of the Administration, his patriotism and his sense of justice by championing the amendment and unhesitatingly voting for it. The women of New York, Illinois, Colorado and other states have the ballot. No discriminating person would dare say the women of Kentucky are inferior in character, mentality or patriotism to them.

Should the amendment be defeated the result would be a triumph among and by men themselves of the "divine right" of men.

It is doubted whether the men of the nation, looking at the question frankly, courageously and without prejudice, would derive enjoyment from a triumph open to so ugly an interpretation.—*Courier-Journal, Louisville (Ky.) Sept. 21, 1918.*

A Spiritual Instrument

WHEN he goes to the world's congress to speak for democracy, either in his own person or, more likely through his chosen representatives, President Wilson wants to be able to say that equal suffrage prevails or is about to prevail in this country.

This is the first argument in his spiritual appeal to Congress yesterday for the submission of the Anthony amendment to the people for them to decide.

If we refuse to grant equal suffrage, our spokesmen at the council table cannot be free to plead humanity's cause. The national executive would like to have the United States on an equality with Great Britain in this respect and to urge upon the other nations that they, too, grant recognition to woman, who stand for the idealistic in political affairs. He has a spiritual platform, an idealism to submit to the gathered nations and he feels the need of woman's support if it is to prevail among them.

Speaking nationally—the other thought was international—the President holds that the women have earned a political equality in this war. No one will dispute the bare assertion; the issue will be made of whether the women seek this form of reward. Women have responded to the call universally and by the million have been ministering angels. There is no question of the action of most of the states when the matter is submitted.

Mr. Wilson has left his party in the lurch. He is a century away, judging by the tone of his message, from state rights. He has forgotten the South and its race problem. Truly he is taking on the mantle of Internationalism.—*Rocky Mountain News, Oct. 1, 1918.*

This Is Woman's Day

TODAY the eyes and hopes of millions of American mothers are turned toward the United States Senate, for that high legislative body will today say whether or not the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution shall pass. It should pass as a recognition of and reward to American womanhood.

We are planning an army of 5,000,000 men. American womanhood makes this vast victory army possible. American mothers are proudly giving their sons to defeat Prussianism. And to mothers falls the real burden of war—the burden of grief. The *Washington Herald* has repeatedly pointed out that time, money and labor can restore the devastation of war, but that there is nothing which can replace the life lost and compensate a mother for her noble sacrifice other than the thought that her son fell fighting for a noble cause.

We repeat that the eyes and hopes of American womanhood are cast toward the United States Senate today. We believe that before the sun sets today the prayer of the mothers of our soldiers will have been answered.—*Washington Herald, Sept. 26, 1918.*

Suffrage Menace to Democrats

"THE defeat of the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution is going to have a very serious effect upon Democratic success in a number of the states at the coming elections," said Wilbur S. Tomkins, of Denver, at Washington. "I have traveled all over this country during the past year with the exception of New England, and I believe I know what the sentiment of the people is and upon whom they will place responsibility for this defeat," continued Mr. Tompkins. "The fight for control of the House of Representatives next month will be a battle royal, and with the narrow margin by which the Democrats now control it that party can ill afford to do anything that will lessen their grasp. Although a number of politicians apparently decline to look the facts in the face and meet the situation, I am convinced the Republicans under existing conditions have more than an even chance to get possession of the Senate. In that body the Democrats now have a majority of eight. It requires very little mathematical calculation to show that a net Republican gain of four seats would tie the Senate and five would give them control.

"It is quite easy to point out states where the Democratic majority may possibly be overcome, and in casting the votes in some of those states suffrage is an issue that will determine the result. Unquestionably two Republican senators will be chosen from New Hampshire. There is a probability that Representative McCormick will retire Senator Lewis in Illinois. In Kansas I found that the opinion was that Governor Caper would defeat Senator Thompson. In Idaho the Republicans have nominated a man who is backed by Senator Borah, and as the senior senator from that state is remarkably strong with his state, there is good reason to believe that he will carry his running mate through and bring him to the Senate to succeed Senator Nugent. In these elections we have what looks like an absolutely sure net gain of four Republican votes. In Delaware there is a strong sentiment for universal suffrage, and the action of Senator Saulsbury in voting against suffrage will not add to his strength in a state where democracy is none too firmly entrenched at best. Going back to the West again, you will find that the Republicans in Nevada are remarkably 'cocky' over the outlook in that state. The election of former Representative Roberts is predicted there by a decisive vote, and the Democrats, although expressing their confidence, are not overpoweringly convincing about it. Of course, the Republicans must hold their present membership, but it is none too brilliant an outlook for the most optimistic Democrat when you sit down calmly and analyze the situation.—*Washington Post, Oct. 4, 1918.*

Looking Both Ways

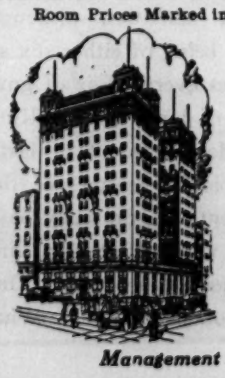
THE United States Senators who used field glasses to look toward the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue when the suffragists were picketing the White House, and who rather enjoyed "the joke on the President," must not take it to heart if the President is looking through opera glasses up Pennsylvania Avenue, toward the Capitol, at intervals in these days, and, as a relief from the tedium of official duties, drawing a measure of enjoyment from the picketing to which the Senate is subjected. There is always something of interest going on in Washington, at one end of The Avenue or the other, so that, at the worst, all the senators have to do is bear with their present trial smilingly, and wait.—*Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 11, 1918.*

A Ludicrous Newspaper

THE idea that the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which could not possibly go into effect for years in any case, was a war measure and vitally necessary in the winning of the war verges, in our opinion, and with all due respect to the President, upon the ludicrous.—*Baltimore Sun, October 2, 1918.*

Democracy Forces Advance

IN a short time the only war in the world will be the suff offensive against the Senate.—*Washington Post, Oct. 16, 1918.*

Room Prices Marked in Plain Figures in the Room
—New
—Modern
—Fireproof

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List of Contributions from Sept. 24 Through Oct. 3, 1918

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:	
Mrs. Edward B. Townsend	$ 25.00
Per Miss Anita Pollitzer:	
Dr. Gertrude Leight, N. Y.	5.00
Miss Jeannette S. Taylor, N. Y.	3.00
Mrs. Olive Halladay, Hasbrouck, N. Y.	5.00
Miss Jane I. Taylor, N. Y.	1.00
Miss E. Stetzler, Ill.	1.00
Mrs. A. R. Strong, Texas	1.00
Miss Ellen Schmitt, Ill.	5.00
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Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Conn.	1,125.00
Massachusetts Branch	60.00
Mr. H. B. Rossell, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. T. J. Whiteman, Del.	1.00
Miss Bertha I. Smith, N. Y.	2.00
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Mrs. Anne H. Jenks, Iowa	10.00
Mrs. Maud W. Adams, Cal.	10.00
Mrs. Benjamin Macmahon, N. J.	10.00
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Mrs. F. W. Keasbey	10.00
Mrs. Thomas Y. Sydnor, Va.	1.00
Miss Harriet Thomas, Va.	1.00
Mrs. Jessie S. Murphy, Ind.	1.00
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Mrs. R. C. Allen, Cal.	5.00
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Mrs. M. G. Richardson	1.00
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Mrs. R. W. Hanckel	1.00
Miss K. B. Mazyck	1.00
Miss Estelle McBee	1.00
Miss M. Vardrine McBee	1.00

Miss E. Marie Baker	1.00
Miss Marianne Paul	2.00
Miss Anita Pollitzer	1.00
Miss Carrie Pollitzer	1.00
Miss R. M. Frost	1.00
Miss Mabel Pollitzer	1.00
Mrs. A. Johnston Buist	5.00
Mrs. Edward McIver	2.00
Miss Mary Frost	1.00
Miss Susan P. Frost	1.00
Per Pennsylvania Branch:	
Miss Lavinia L. Dock	5.00
Mrs. H. F. Hall	10.00
Miss Mary H. Ingham	15.00
Miss Carrie Standen-Meyer	10.00
Mrs. George F. Stradling	10.00
Mrs. Ralph Clayberger	5.00
Mrs. Henry G. Leach	282.00
Per Maryland Branch:	
Mrs. M. G. Keller	1.00
Mrs. A. W. Thompson	2.00
Mrs. Mary E. Gordon	5.00
Mrs. L. W. Henry	5.00
A Friend	1.00
Mrs. Almira Sweeten	5.00
Mrs. A. P. Knapp	2.00
Miss Margaret H. Sisson	6.00
Mr. George Latimer	5.00
Mrs. E. D. Crawford	5.00
Miss L. Willet	1.00
Mrs. John S. Gibbs	2.00
Mrs. O. Fluharty	1.00
Mrs. Evelyn Martine	1.00
Mrs. Townsend Scott	2.00
Mrs. E. A. Sauerwein	1.50
Miss Anna Platt	1.00
Mrs. John E. Rittenhouse	2.50
Mrs. C. P. McPherson	1.00
Miss Marguerite Rosett	2.00
Mrs. Meyers	1.00
Mrs. E. P. Hill	1.00
Mr. John E. Greiner	10.00
Miss Lucy Covey	2.00
Miss Eleanor White	1.00
Mrs. Henry Strasser	5.00
Miss Agnes Chambers	2.00
Dr. Donald R. Hooker	50.00
Mrs. M. Goldenberg	10.00
Dr. J. W. Funck	5.00
Miss Gladys Greiner	50.00
Miss Adelaide Beazley	1.00
Mrs. George H. Gorsuch	1.00
Mrs. French	1.00
Miss Knighton	1.00
Miss M. H. Oldershaw	1.00
Mrs. E. L. Palmer	1.00

Collected for Coal:	
Mr. Morris Strunsky, D. C.	1.00
Miss Adeline H. Burd, D. C.	3.00
Collected by Julia Emory D. C.	2.00
Miss Emily K. Perry, D. C.	3.00
Mrs. Ida S. Williams, Pa.	3.00
Mrs. Torrence, D. C.	1.00
Miss Sarah Grogan, Ga.	1.00
Mr. W. F. Cockran, Md.	1.00
Mr. Bond, D. C.	2.00
Miss Bertha Arnold (collect) Cal.	15.00
Collection	1.13
Miss Fannie Wolfson, La.	1.00
Mrs. M. D. Turner	1.00
Miss Harriet Andrews, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Morven Thompson, D. C.	5.00
Collection	1.50
Miss Myra L. Spaulding, D. C.	1.00
Mr. James Whittemore, Michigan	25.00
Mrs. F. K. H. Rector, Ohio	25.00
Mrs. H. J. Gunnell, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. B. Sinsheimer, Cal.	5.00
Miss Emma Baxter, Mass.	20.00
Miss Elizabeth Smith, D. C.	5.00
Anonymous	5.00
Miss Louise Loebel, Wis.	1.00
Miss Isabel M. Goodwin, D. C.	5.00
Lawrence, Mass., Branch	25.00
Mrs. Beatrice Carlin, Ga.	5.00
Mrs. Mary A. Symmes, Cal.	1.00
Mrs. J. E. Bird, S. D.	5.00
Miss Elizabeth Hooker, Conn.	1,000.00
Mr. Harold S. Howard, Cal.	100.00
Mrs. Katharine Stellwagen, Pa.	1.00
Miss Elizabeth M. Wilson, D. C.	5.50
Miss Elizabeth Geary, D. C.	5.00
Miss M. L. Taylor, D. C.	5.00
Miss Laura Hawkins, D. C.	5.00
Miss Emma DeVries, D. C.	5.00

Miss Pauline M. Floyd, D. C.	5.00
Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon, Maryland	5.00
Membership Fees	18.00
Total Collected by National Headquarters	3,203.63
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	352,208.60
Total collected by National Headquarters through Oct. 3, 1918	355,412.23
Total collected by Branches through Oct. 3, 1918	68,086.53
Grand Total	423,498.76
Deduction: Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	3,662.50
Grand Net Total	419,836.26

MEMBERS WHO HAVE SECURED SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SUFFRAGIST SEPT. 12-SEPT. 30.

Mrs. Bertha C. Moller	1
Elizabeth M. Edwards	2
N. T. Pope	1
Ernestine Evans	1
Iowa Branch	1
Pennsylvania Branch	1
Margaret Fay Whittemore	3
Virginia Branch	1
G. M. Fuller	1
Julia R. Emory	2
Mary Winsor	1
Georgia Branch	1
Rebecca Hourwich	5
Ruth Small	4
New Jersey Branch	5
Caroline Katzenstein	2
North Carolina Branch	1
Elizabeth Kalb	2
Catherine Flanagan	3
Anita Pollitzer	11
Alice Paul	1
Bertha Feiner	2
Gladys Greiner	4
Mrs. I. M. Hibbard	2
New York Branch	1
Miss Eleanor Calnan	9
Mrs. Barbara Balbou	2
Miss Iris Calderhead	2
Total	72

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